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FAMOUS PHOTOGRAPHS
of the

WORLD'S
EXPOSITION

ST. LOUIS • 1904

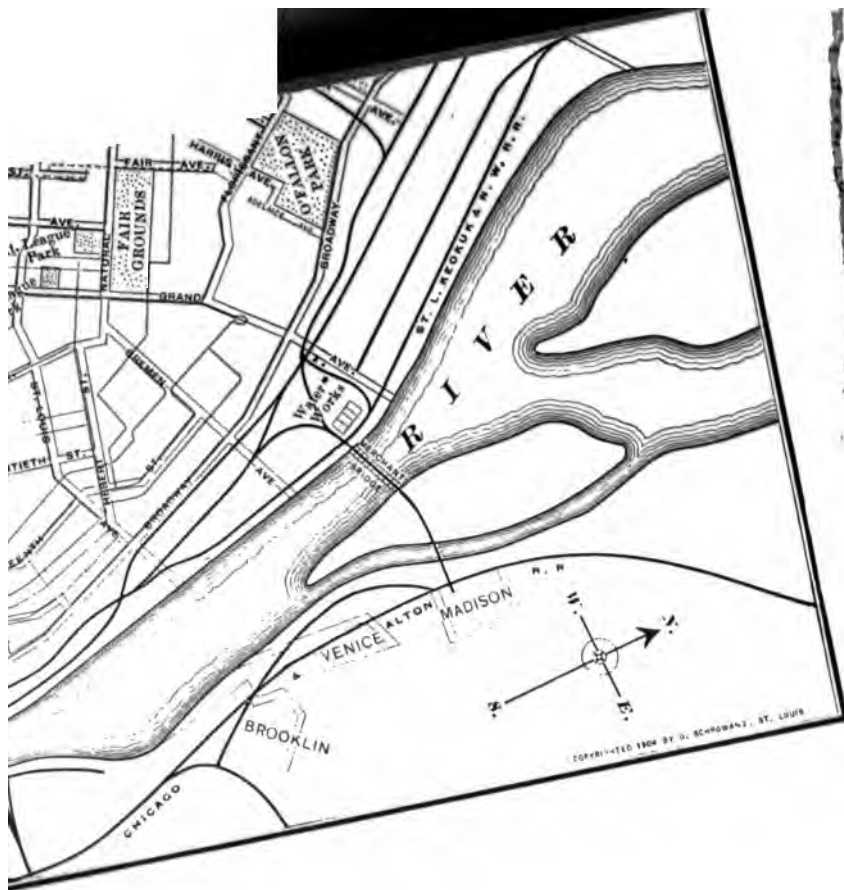
VIEWS AND SCENES





















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JACKSON'S
Famous Photographs



OF THE

Louisiana Purchase Exposition

1803

ST. LOUIS

1904

OVER TWO HUNDRED VIEWS AND SCENES

PHOTOGRAPHS

By C. S. JACKSON

INTRODUCTION AND DESCRIPTIONS

By CHARLES WALTER BROWN, A.M.

CHICAGO

METROPOLITAN



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INTRODUCTION



The undertaking of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is an event of great historic importance, for though various motives may actuate the visitors, there must result, even to the most superficial observer, an impulse which will largely modify the efforts of mankind in the succeeding decades, as it has since Chicago commemorated the landing of



Columbus, and Philadelphia that of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

What Spain was to the Columbian Exposition of 1893, France is to the great St. Louis Fair of 1904. Italy gave to Spain the idea, as represented in Columbus, but Italy had no share in the pioneer labors which added to the world the American Continents. Spain yielded her authority over the Territory to France, in 1800, through the secret treaty of San Ildefonso. Unable to maintain a Colonial Empire at so great a distance, Napoleon authorized his minister to sell the Territory, then known as New France. President Jefferson, learning of the desire of the French in this matter, appointed Messrs Livingston and Monroe to negotiate the treaty. On the 30th of April, 1803, the terms of transfer were agreed upon, and for the sum of \$11,250,000 to which was added \$3,750,000, amount of debts due citizens of the United States by France, the vast area, embracing 1,182,752 square miles, passed under the dominion of the United States.

Within two and one-half years, where now stands the World's Fair City of more than 1,000 buildings, there was nothing but hills, forests and winding streams. Away off to the northeast there was a level tract of land of some four hundred acres. On this plain stands the eight magnificent exhibit palaces. The ground area covered by the great St. Louis

Fair is 1,240 acres, while that at Chicago in 1893 included but 633 acres. The St. Louis Fair has cost fully \$50,000,000, as compared to about \$26,000,000 spent by Chicago. Nearly every State and Territory in the Union is represented by a separate building, while 53 foreign governments are participating in the great Exposition.



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GRAND CANAL.

This view is taken from the bridge spanning the lagoon between the Palace of Manufactures and the Educational Building. In the distance is seen the U. S. Government Building; on the right is the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy and on the left the Palace of Liberal Arts. Beyond the bridge shown in the picture and the Government Building are the Sunken Gardens.



THE GRAND STAIRWAY.

Looking across the Grand Basin toward the Palace of Education and Social Economy and the Mines and Metallurgy Palace is a view of the grand stairway on the right leading up to the East Colonnade of the Terrace of States. A similar view to this is seen by looking westward from the Educational Building to the Palace of Electricity and Machinery and the East Colonnade of States shown in another picture.



VISTA OF THE GRAND BASIN FROM THE HEAD OF THE CASCADES.

On the right is seen first the Palace of Education, immediately north of the Palace of Manufactures, and in the far distance is seen the Louisiana Purchase Exposition monument at the head of the Plaza of St. Louis. At night a million electric lights illumine this picture, forming one of the grandest sights ever witnessed by man.



NIGHT SCENE ON THE GRAND LAGOON.

The building in the center is the Palace of Electricity and Machinery Hall on the left is the Varied Industries Palace. Grouped about this palace are the splendid Palaces of Education and Manufactures. At night this picture cannot be surpassed; in fact, it has never been equaled at any Exposition heretofore. Perhaps a million electric lights go to *make* the scene the most impressive at the Exposition.



PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES BY NIGHT.

This view is to be had from the bridge at the end of the Flower Beds opposite the Palace of Machinery. Each of the twelve bridges spanning the lagoons and canals are named in honor of their designer. Visitors on the Plaza of St. Anthony cross this bridge in entering the Palace of Electricity and Machinery.



VISTA ON THE GRAND CANAL.

This view may be had from the Plaza of St. Louis near the Palace of Manufactures. The Electricity and Machinery Palaces are seen on the right. Electric launches ply in and out under arched bridges, along the lagoons, canals and Grand Basin to the foot of the Cascades and Festival Hall.



GRAND CANAL.

This is a scene on the Grand Canal with the Palace of Electricity and Festival Hall in the background. A great variety of craft, mostly electric launches, ply the lagoons, canals and Grand Basin. A few of the gondolas are shown in this picture. They are steered by experts "imported" from Venice and Genoa, and for a quarter the visitor is carried through the chain of lagoons.



EDUCATIONAL PALACE AT NIGHT.

is the scene at night when the thousand lights shed their radiance
bridge, lagoon, avenue and lawn of unequalled grandeur. This scene is
of Manufactures and looking off to the west you see a similar sight,
city on the Grand Canal. This building occupies the east center of



ELECTRICITY PALACE AT NIGHT.

Evening at the Fair, if the weather is pleasant, is the most enjoyable time of the day. The evenings in St. Louis are usually cool and the illuminations always grand. The above picture shows the Palace of Electricity as it is every night except Sunday. The extent of the Grand Basin and lagoons show reflections of entire buildings. Innumerable gondolas ply these waters during the day and until the lights are turned off at night.



PALACE OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL ECONOMY

Facing the Cascades and surrounded by lagoons, with the Palace of Electricity to the west, this beautiful edifice forms the center of the main picture of the Exposition. This is the first time in exposition history of a building being assigned exclusively to educational exhibits. States, cities and foreign nations are fully represented by industrial schools and colleges. The cost of the building, which covers more than 7 acres, was over \$400,000.



THE CASCADES.

In the center of this picture stands Festival Hall, behind which is seen a columnated screen, called the Terrace, or Colonnade of States. In the foreground are the Cascades, pouring a flood of crystal water into the Grand Basin down a 300 foot declivity. To the right and left are the Cascade Gardens and Terraces, with many beautiful groups and ornamental pieces of symbolical statuary.



PALACE OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL ECONOMY.

Facing the Grand Basin and surrounded by Lagoons, stands the Palace of Education erected at a cost of \$400,000. Everything of an educational character from Kindergarten to highest University work is shown here. Training for the deaf, dumb and blind, fine arts, institute and polytechnic training are also among the features shown here.



VISTA WITH VARIED INDUSTRIES PALACE IN THE BACKGROUND.

This view is had from the lawn in front of the Educational and Social Economy Palace, just across the Grand Basin. Innumerable statues and monuments, commemorative of scenes and events within the territory embraced by the Louisiana Purchase, line the lagoons and basins formed by the Cascades. Large trees and green swards margin the ample walks and avenues. East of this palace is the Plaza St. Louis, and west that of St. Anthony.



THE GRAND BASIN.

This is from no painting, but an actual photograph taken from the steps of Festival Hall. On the left is seen the Palace of Electricity, across from that of Education, while the whole is surrounded by lagoons spanned by many bridges. In the distance is seen the Louisiana Purchase Monument, with the Plaza of St. Louis in the far distant background.



ELECTRIC LAUNCH.

In the background is seen the Palace of Manufactures, while on the right, just the corner of the Palace of Education shows. This pleasure boat is but one of many electric launches that carry visitors to all parts of the Grand Basin and the Lagoon, which is spanned by nearly a dozen beautiful bridges like the one separating the Manufacturing and Educational Palaces.



BRIDGE OVER THE GRAND LAGOON.

This bridge spans the Grand Lagoon and connects the Manufactures Building, shown in the picture, and the Palace of Education and Social Economy. The water in the Basins and Lagoons is quite clear, having been thoroughly settled and partly filtered before it is allowed to descend the Cascades. The Basins are about six feet deep, and, with constant flow, the water remains clear and fresh.



PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY.
 Palace of Mines and Metallurgy forms the southeast inner
 of the main picture of the great Fair buildings, and is
 Cascades and Grand Basin. It is rectangular.



LAGOON AND BRIDGE.

Lagoon and bridge in front of the Palace of Education and Social Economy, showing the Liberal Arts Palace in the distance. The lagoons are rectangular in shape, with both ends opening into the Grand Basin and encircling the Palaces of Electricity and Education. Twelve bridges span the lagoons which extend from the Plaza of Orleans to the Plaza of St. Anthony, passing in front of Plaza of St. Louis.



STATUARY AND MONUMENTS IN FRONT OF THE PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES.

This beautiful structure is seen to good advantage across the Lagoon from the Educational Palace, with the Louisiana Purchase Monument midway. The clear, deep waters in the Lagoon reflect back the splendid proportions of both monument and building, leaving the picture one long to be remembered.



STATUE OF THE BUFFALO DANCE.

Around the Grand Basin, the lagoons and the Piazas St. Louis, Orleans and St. Anthony there are scores of these masterpieces of sculpture, and hundreds of monuments and pillars typifying events, customs and scenes in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys and the country west to the Pacific coast. Some of the best known sculptors have been at work on these statues for the past three years.



COWBOY AND HORSE RESTING.

This beautiful monument stands at the foot of the Grand Purchase Monument, and just over the way from the Manufacture Palaces. The Plaza of St. Louis contains many beautiful monuments of which the "Cowboy Resting," and "Cowboys off the Trail" are the most attractive.



"OFF THE TRAIL."

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is notable for its many beautiful monuments, statues and obelisks. "Off the Trail" typifies a skylarking expedition of four cowboys stands on the Plaza of St. Louis, immediately in front of "Ireland" and "to the Pike and across the way from the Palace of Varied Ind-



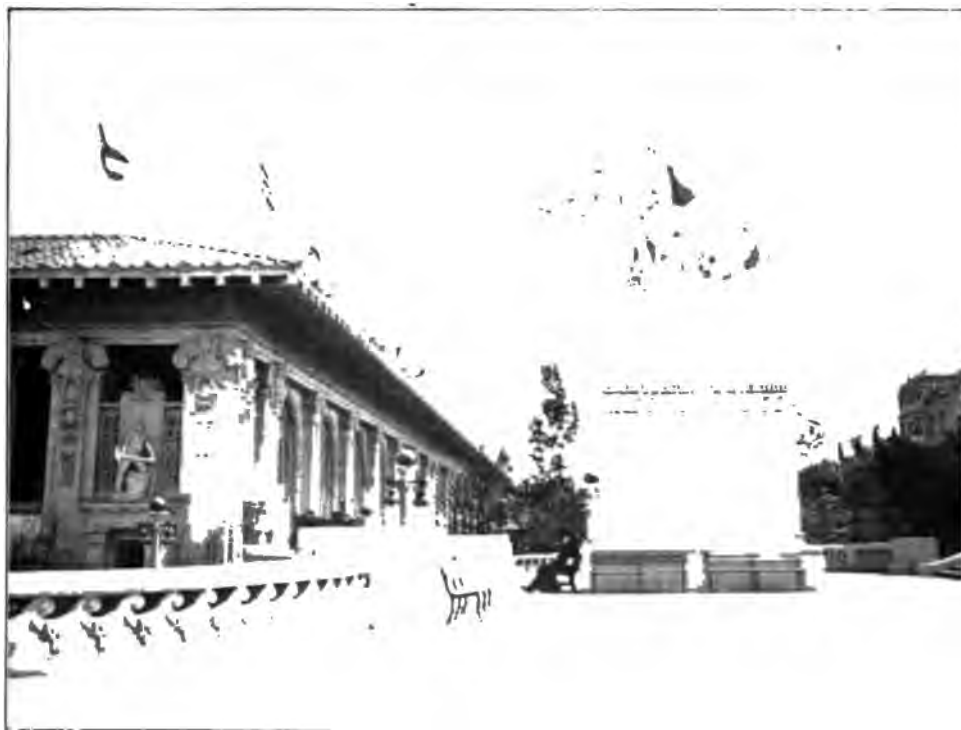
ELECTRICITY PALACE INCLUDING THE COURT.

This building covers more than 8 acres and cost \$400,000. Everything seen and done by electricity is shown here. The progress made by stages is illustrated. The location of this Palace added to the beauty of its construction renders the picture as seen from the Terrace of States or Festival Hall one of the most beautiful at the great Exposition.



BASE OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE MONUMENT AS SEEN FROM THE PLAZA OF ST. LOUIS.

In the distance is seen Festival Hall immediately in front of the Terrace of States. In this picture but two of the many beautiful allegorical figures and statues are shown, while around the base a hundred feet in circumference are figures in clustered groups artistically arranged. This monument stands in the center of the **Plaza of Palaces.**



STATUE OF AN AMERICAN INDIAN.

This huge piece of sculpture stands in front of the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, with the corner of the Palace of the Liberal Arts to the right. There are many other monuments scattered over the vast area embraced within the Fair Grounds, all being the work of sculptors, renowned for past, as well as present, achievements in their noble calling.



STATUE OF MARQUETTE.

Father Marquette, the companion of Joliet, explored the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, sailed down the Illinois and undoubtedly camped on the site now occupied by St. Louis. His voyages on the Mississippi are known to every American. This monument commemorates his services to this country.



De La Salle monument, Robert Cavalier, St. Louis, Mo.
 The monument is located in the memory of Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle, founder of the group of settled monuments opposite the German Pavilion at the Casino. The building in the background is the complex of the Palace of Arts and Machinery.



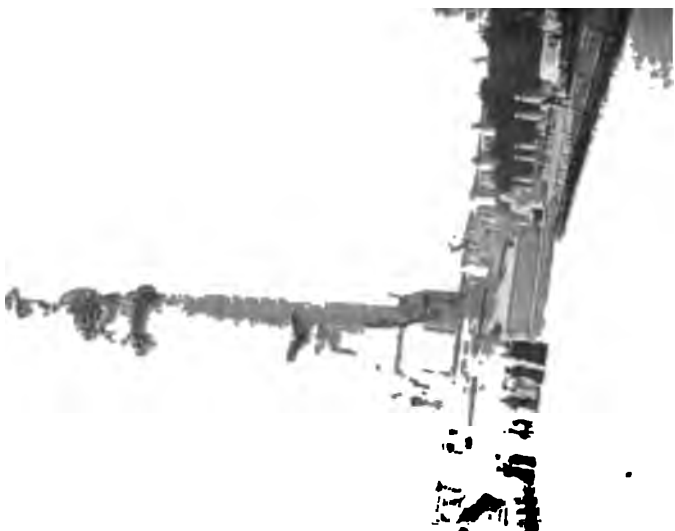
DANIEL BOONE MONUMENT.

In commemoration of the services this pioneer soldier and explorer of the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys has rendered civilization, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has erected this monument. Boone died and is buried in St. Charles County, Missouri, not far from the western border of St. Louis County.



LACLEDE MONUMENT.

Immediately in front of the German pavilion stands the monument, erected in honor of Laclede, who founded St. Louis in 1764. The name Laclede is appropriately remembered in the Mound City; hotels, streets, car lines, suburban places and a great variety of commercial industries take their names from the founder of the city.





GOLDEN FOUNTAIN.
is but one of many beautiful pieces of sculpture with which
abounds. On other side of the grand Cascades stands two
fountains, one of which is seen in the above picture. They are
the Golden Fountains.







TERRACE OF STATES.

This view shows the extreme west colonnade of the Terrace of States, which occupies a commanding site opposite the Fine Arts and the Jerusalem exhibit. The state and territorial buildings lie to the southeast, while the cascades and the Grand Basin are immediately east. The plan as well as the architecture of the colonnade is semi-circular in form and forms one of the most beautiful pictures of the great St. Louis Exposition.



PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

This magnificent swinging colonnade, costing more than \$650,000, and covering nearly fifteen acres faces the Manufactures, Electricity and Transportation Palaces in the northeastern corner of the grounds. The style is Renaissance, with the Ionic column in profusion. An ornate dome overlooks the portico, with five interior courts filled with exhibits housed in kiosks and iron pavilions. The building is 1,200x530 feet in area.



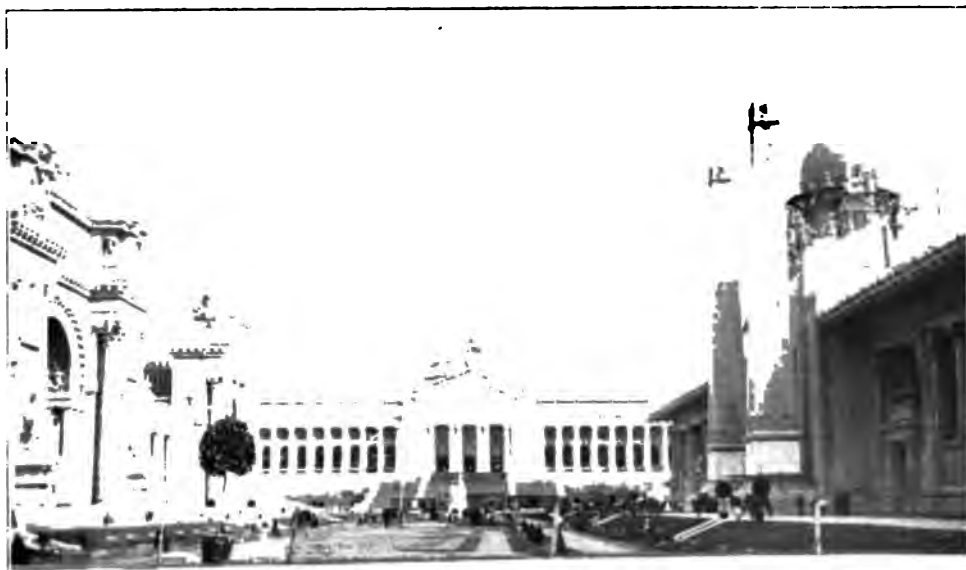
CORNER OF THE FRENCH PAVILION.

This view shows the west side and corner of the French National Exhibit, which is located just west of the Machinery and Transportation Palaces. Reproductions of the historic gardens of Versailles, and the Grand Trianon, the residence of Napoleon, add unusual importance to the display France makes at the Fair. The entire front measures 534 feet, while a broad driveway leads up a gentle slope to the court of the Le Grand Trianon.



PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

This beautiful building was dedicated on April 30, and May 1 and 2, 1903, the occasion of which was graced by the presence of President Roosevelt and Ex-president Grover Cleveland and a large number of distinguished foreign and American guests. Across the *Plaza of Orleans* in the background is seen the Palace of Manufactures, with the sunken gardens in the foreground.



PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS

On the left is shown the Palace of Liberal Arts. On the right is the Mines and Metallurgy, and in the central background is the United States Government Building. The open space in the foreground is the Plaza of Orleans, with the Sunken Gardens in the center of the picture. From the steps of the central building a magnificent view can be had of the several palaces, lagoons, sunken gardens and some of the state buildings.



MACHINERY PALACE.

Quadrangle in shape, 525 feet by 1,000 in length, covering 12 1-5 acres, the Palace of Machinery forms an imposing picture. It is just south of the Transportation and west of the Electricity Buildings. It was built at a cost of considerably over half a million dollars, and the horse-power generated here, it is said, would light a city two and a half times as large as Chicago. It represents a power equal to 54,000 horses.



MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

This is but one -the main entrance to the Palace of Transportation. This great building completes the main picture on the West. It was built at a cost of something over \$700,000, and is 525X1,300 feet in area, covering more than fifteen and a half acres. It was designed by the Department of Works on the basic idea of a modern railway station, and is one of the most beautiful buildings in the great group of magnificent palaces.



FESTIVAL HALL.

This and the Cascades are the center around which the entire Exposition has been constructed. It is the climax of sculptor's and designer's ideal and crowns the hill behind the Cascades and in front of the Terrace of States. Martiny, Lukeman, Tonetti, MacNeill and other sculptors are here represented.



PALACE OF FINE ARTS

Immediately south of the Cascade and Festival Hall stand the Palace of Arts. It is 165 x 350 feet in area and cost \$1,000,000. All the world contributed to its collection of Art. Four separate buildings make up the Art group. The central one being built of bedford stone which will remain a permanent Art Galery as the Field Museum now represents the White City at Chicago.



FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME BUILDING.

South of the Administration Building, opposite the French Pavilion, stands the Forestry Building. The central nave is 90 feet by 435 feet, while the east and west ends of the building are but 300 feet long. This immense building contains *name signifies its purpose and uses.*



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

This beautiful building is 800 feet long, with end pavilions 255 feet, costing upwards of \$450,000, and is the largest building ever erected by the U. S. Government at any Exposition. It stands just south of the Liberal Arts and Mines and Metallurgy Buildings, at the extreme eastern edge of the grounds. Approximately \$1,500,000 was appropriated by the general government for a suitable exhibit of its various departments.



FRATERNITY HALL OR TEMPLE.

At a cost of \$60,000 the fraternal organizations of the United States have erected a handsome home 3 stories in height and containing 60 rooms. Upon the first floor is a Hall of Fame. The building is located southwest of the City of Jerusalem, near the Boer Encampment, and will be the assembling place of hundreds of societies. All manner of *fraternal and religious* conventions will be held here during the year.



UNITED STATES FISHERIES BUILDING

United States Fisheries Building stands just north of the Plateau of States and a little to the southwest of the Government Building. Built in the classic Roman style, this building attracts unusual attention, owing to its severe plains. This building houses specimens of every variety of fish found in American waters, as well as Uncle Sam's fish food products. It is 135 feet square, and cost \$50,000. The architect of this building was J. R. Taylor.



PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

This is the largest structure on the Exposition grounds—1,600x500 feet, covering nearly 19 acres, and cost about \$550,000. It stands on a hill just east of the Philippine reservation. From its commanding position a general view eastward can be had of all of the Fair Buildings. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 20,000.
as a place of assemblage for all organizations and societies



THE STADIUM.

A fine athletic field called the Stadium, where the great Olympian Games are to be held, has been laid out near the Administration Building. It is the largest arena ever built, large enough for a great variety of sports—foot ball, baseball, polo, running, high jumping, swimming, etc. The first revival was held at Athens in 1896, the second at Paris in 1900, and the third at St. Louis in 1904.



BAND STAND.

This is the type adopted by the management. It is both attractive, convenient and not costly. The above view is on the Plaza of Orleans, with the Manufactures Building on the left, the Wireless Telegraph Tower in the rear center, and the Palace of Liberal Arts on the right.



FLORAL CLOCK.

One of the truly great novelties of the Exposition is the Floral Clock. It is at the north end of the Palace of Agriculture. The mechanism is furnished by the Manufactures Department. Its dial is 100 feet in diameter, the figures are 15 feet high. A thousand electric lights are required in the illumination.



LOOKING DOWN LIBERAL ART WAY.

This view shows the south front of the Palace of Liberal Arts, with a glimpse of the Palace of Manufactures in the distance. Note the main facade, the loggia, the colonnades and the Roman Triumphal Arch. The general architecture is of the period of Louis XVI.



FRENCH PAVILION.

This magnificent structure consists of a central building flanked by two wings, each ending in a pavilion. There are 22 Ionic marble columns, green and red, and the interstices between the windows are adorned by material of the same order. For a more
tailed description of France's representation here see "Corner of the French Pavil



BRITISH PAVILION.

This view is taken close to the Cuban and Brazilian Buildings, not far from the French pavilion. This building is much larger than the original English prototype, because of wings, which extend back on either side. Above the cornice, over the central doorway, is a semi-circular window, apparently designed to furnish light to the upper part of the interior. *See further description under Great Britain's Pavilion.*



PLAZA IN FRONT OF THE GERMAN BUILDING.

Plaza in front of the German Building and the steps leading up to the restaur on the east of the Terrace, or Colonnade of states. A fuller description of all these build and scenes are given elsewhere, but it should be said that the scene from the upper of the German Building or from the steps on the right is among the most beautiful of "Ivory City," commanding, as it does, a view of the Cascades and Gardens.



AUSTRIAN PAVILION.

Almost in front of the Administration Building on the boulevard running parallel with "The Pike," is located Austria's national building. It is of the Viennese type, and was constructed in Vienna and put together in St. Louis. Gardens and fountains surround the pavilion. Two towers 50 feet in height flank the sides, while the front is enriched with sculpture.

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GREAT BRITAIN'S PAVILION.

Great Britain is represented at the Fair by a reproduction of the Orangery, built 250 years ago. Around this building are found gardens similar to those surrounding Kensington Palace, where Queen Victoria was born. The Orangery is of Queen Anne style 135 feet, and stands just west of the Palace of Transportation, and on the avenue leading straight to the Administration Building. The famous Ferris Wheel is seen in the distance.



BELGIUM'S PAVILION.

Fashioned after the old Flemish style of architecture, the imposing structure attracts unusual attention in passing to and from the Administration Building. The pavilion is 190x265 feet in area, and is built mostly of steel shipped from Antwerp. After the Fair it will be dismantled, and the beams and bells sent to the 1905 Liege, Belgium Fair.



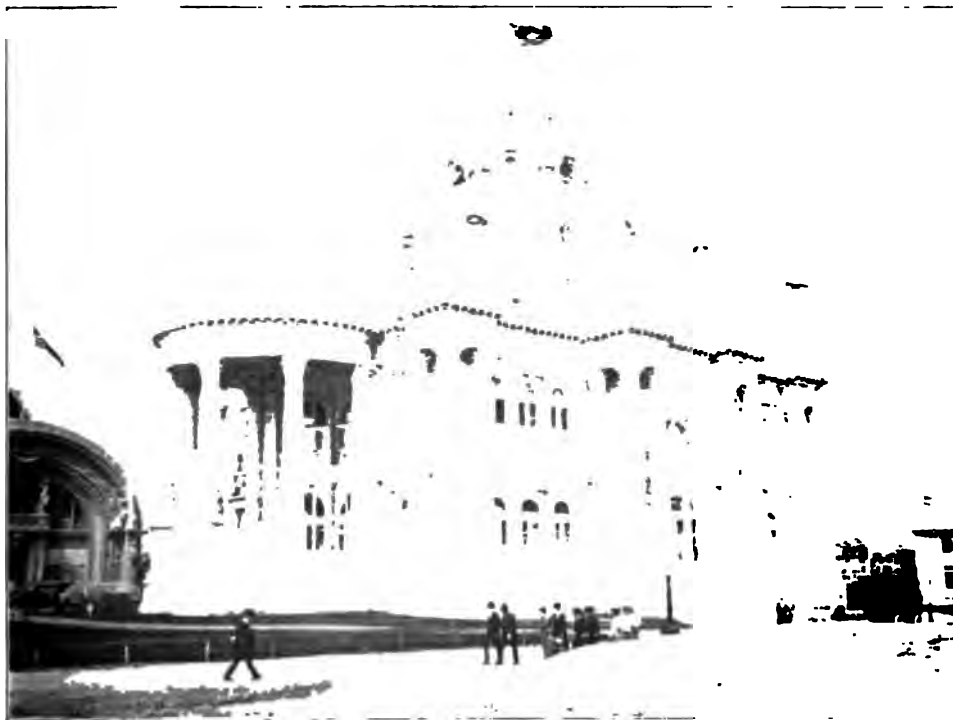
CANADIAN PAVILION

Designed on the plan of a club-house, and standing midway between the Forestry and Agricultural Palaces, Canada has erected a \$30,000 structure, reminiscent of the Dominion. Across the avenue is the Ceylon pavilion, and a few feet south is the great Floral clock. Canadian visitors will find both building and surroundings pleasant and convenient. *for the location is all that could be desired, being quite centrally located and very high.*



HOLLAND'S PAVILION.

At the outbreak of the Japanese-Russo war, Russia abandoned her contemplated exhibit, and the space was taken by Holland. The site was on the north side of Administration Avenue opposite the British Pavilion. The building is 42x55 feet in area and cost something more than \$5,000. A typical Dutch garden surrounds the building.



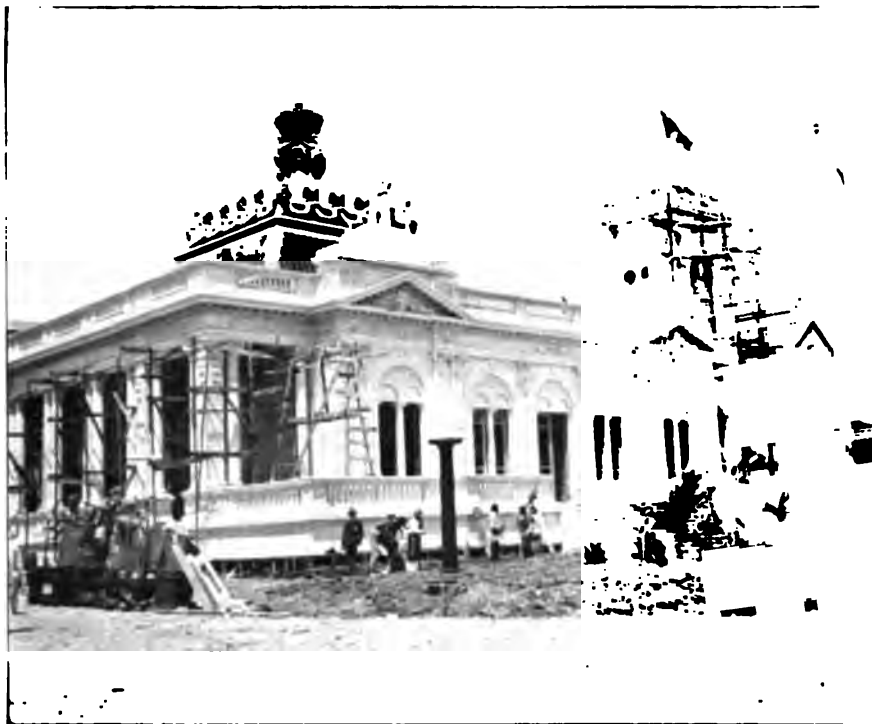
BRAZILIAN PAVILION.

East of Belgium's national building on the Olympian Way stands the magnificent edifice erected by Brazil at large expense. It alone rises 175 feet and is flanked by two ends with canopied balcony porches of loggia open to the air. For several miles in every fusion on the lawns to the east and west. Hardwood, common to the banks of the Amazon supply the spacious rooms, while visitors are served with cup of far famed Brazilian coffee.



ITALY'S PAVILION.

Just south of the Administration Building and west of the Belgium Pavilion, on International avenue, the Government of Italy has reproduced at St. Louis a bit of old Roman architecture. In and about this pile is artistically executed in **staff imitations of the rarest models of Roman sculpture.**



CUBAN BUILDING.

Typically Cuban is this structure. It is a reproduction of a modern dwelling of a wealthy inhabitant of Havana. A tower 48 feet in height rises from the center of the entire roof, which is flat, is used as a promenade for the owner and his family in sunny Cuba. A 20-foot portico surrounds the entire building.



THE PRESS BUILDING.

This was the first building completed and dedicated on the Fair Grounds. It stands just opposite the Palace of Liberal Arts on the Plaza of Orleans, near the Lindell avenue entrance. It is two stories in height and surrounded by a wide porch, thus affording ample shade, and where an excellent view of Manufactures and other palaces may be had. It is the headquarters for newspaper men, authors ;



SWEDEN'S PICTURESQUE GROUP OF BUILDINGS.

At the extreme east end of Administration boulevard, nearly opposite the Belgium and British Building Sweden is appropriately represented. The imaginary boundary line, separating St. Louis City and county, runs directly through the larger building shown in the center of the picture. The style of the building is that of a typical Swedish farm house. The material is all from the forests of Sweden.



EAST INDIA.

This is a reproduction of the tomb of Etmad-Dowlah. It is located on International avenue just west of the French Pavilion. In the building are samples of every variety of spice indigenous to India. Tea and coffee are served by natives dressed in native costumes. Wood and plants of India are shown within and without the bui



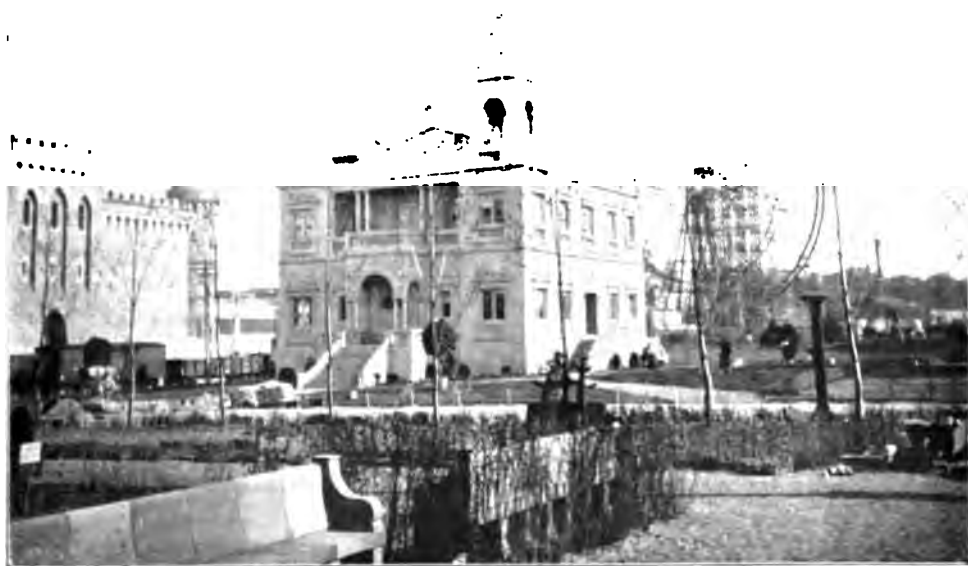
CHINESE PAVILION.

This quaint structure contains more than 6,500 pieces of wood, all beautifully carved and decorated with scroll, pyrography, and inlaid with ebony and ivory. It is a reproduction of Prince Pu Lun's country seat, and stands just across Administration Avenue from the Swedish pavilion. All of the work has been done by hand. It is said fully \$50,000 was spent in obtaining the carvings. Chinese flowers bloom in profusion about the building.



FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME BUILDING.

It covers more than four acres, and cost upwards of \$200,000. This building houses specimens of the fish and game resources of the various states and foreign nations. It contains an aquarium 195 feet in circumference filled with fish of almost every variety. It is located just south of the Administration Building on the Ohio State grounds. It is a huge aquarium the smaller ones in the various government establishments.



MEXICAN PAVILION.

At the corner of University Avenue and Olympic Way, Mexico has erected a handsome building in keeping with the modern style of architecture in the larger cities of our sister republic. It stands next to the United States Pavilion. *Cost, \$1,000,000.* It is 165x175, and has a central plaza 50x100 ft. *Mexican pavilion, San Francisco, 1928.*





GERMAN BUILDING.

To the east of the Cascades and Terrace of States stands Imperial Germany's Building. The structure is a partial reproduction of the famous Schloss castle at Charlottenburg, near Berlin. Surrounding the castle are gardens copied after the Imperial gardens of Emperor William. A dome 150 feet high rises over the massive pile and gardens, which are surrounded by many statues. It fittingly represents the great German Empire.



NEW YORK BUILDING.

Colonial in design and detail the Empire State has erected at an expense of nearly \$60,000 one of the largest and best appointed buildings at the Fair. It is 65x300 feet in area, and from its commanding elevation visitors can obtain a good view of all of the other forty or more state buildings. It is just across the avenue from the Massachusetts and Minnesota State Buildings in the center of the Plateau of States.



MISSOURI BUILDING

At a cost of about \$1,250,000, Missouri has built at the Exposition the finest state building ever erected at a World's Fair. It is 168 x 175 feet and is located opposite the U. S. Government Building. It is of Roman architecture and profusely decorated with sculpture. The dome is a perfect hemisphere and is gilded and crowned with a figure representing "The Spirit of Missouri." The state appropriated \$1,000,000 for a state exhibit.



NEW JERSEY BUILDING.

In colonial style of architecture, Ford's old Tavern at Norristown, which, during the Revolution was General Washington's headquarters, has been faithfully reproduced at the Fair. It stands upon a conspicuous site between the Mississippi and Indiana State Buildings. It is 63x84 feet in area, and cost \$15,000. Visitors from New Jersey can come here to read their home papers, write letters and while away a few hours while waiting for the



ILLINOIS BUILDING.

East of the Palace of Agriculture, and not far from the Morocco encampment, the great State of Illinois—the State of Lincoln, Logan, Grant, Ogelsby, Lowry & Yates, Sr., has erected at a cost of more than \$50,000, a building in every manner befitting its name and history. It is 145x200 feet in area, with many sculptural groups symbolic of agriculture, mining and manufactures. Statues of Lincoln and Grant flank the main entrance.



KENTUCKY BUILDING.

Visitors from Kentucky will not be surprised to find reproduced at the Fair a "New Kentucky Home." \$30,000 was expended in the construction of this splendid pavilion. It covers 80x140 feet, including balconies, and verandas. There are four sides, emphasized by massive porches, flanked with of forestry, horticulture, agriculture, mines and man.



RHODE ISLAND BUILDING

Colonial days in the Rhode Island plantation is depicted in the interior building at the Fair. From the old Carrington and Smith houses at Providence, the state took its idea. It covers an area 60 by 100 feet, and cost between \$10,000 and \$20,000. Visitors from the Rhode are assured of a comfortable and commodious living place at the Fair.



ARKANSAS BUILDING.

This imposing and picturesque building occupies a commanding position on one of the highest elevations within the grounds. It stands just west of the Pennsylvania Building. It is 85x100 feet, with broad verandas on all sides. It cost about \$17,500, and should be ample for the accommodation of the thousands of citizens of Arkansas and their friends from other states, who will find it a convenient meeting and resting place during the day.



CALIFORNIA BUILDING.

Standing in the exact center of the Exposition grounds, midway between the Agricultural Palace and "Jerusalem," California has reproduced La Rabida, an old mission in Southern California. The architectural mass—big arcaded cloisters, which characterize the old missions—mark the building as one of the sights of the Fair. It covers an area 100x142 feet, and with its two immense bell towers, cost a little more than \$15,000.



PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING.

Costing \$76,200, the Keystone State Building occupies a commanding position in the center of the plateau of states on Colonial Avenue, north of the "Inside Inn." It is 100 feet by 225 feet in area with the inside finished in native woods and marble. Porches nearly surround the building, with colonnades on each side of the building. It is one of the handsomest of the state buildings.



GUIDES WAITING FOR BUSINESS

In all parts of the grounds may be seen young men pushing chairs and pointing out objects of interest to their "passengers." Many of these young men are students, who have adopted this method not only to see the Fair, but at the same time earn money to pay their tuition at college. A charge of 60 cents an hour for one person is made for use of chair. It is an easy, convenient and inexpensive way of seeing the Fair



MICHIGAN BUILDING.

Costing about \$25,000, and covering an area 100x112 feet, Michigan's State building forms an imposing picture. It stands a little to the southwest of the U. S. Government Building, and in general appearance represents a Greek Temple. It is a two story structure, built chiefly of expanded metal and cement to the value of more than \$10,000, which was contributed by the citizens of Michigan.



MASSACHUSETTS BUILDING

This old colonial mansion is 75x100 feet in area and cost more than \$25,000, and closely resembles the old Longfellow house at Cambridge. The front is after the Bulfinch facade of the State Capitol. The interior shows reproductions of the old State Senate chamber and Massachusetts House of Representatives. It is pleasantly located opposite the U. S. House of Representatives and the New York Building, north of the Government Building.



MISSISSIPPI BUILDING.

Patterned after Beauvoir, the home of Jefferson Davis on the Mexican Gulf, the Mississippi Building occupies a central and commanding site just south of the Iowa State Building. It is about 90x90 feet and cost something over \$15,000. It is located just within the Clayton entrance, and visitors from Mississippi will find here all conveniences for their comfort.



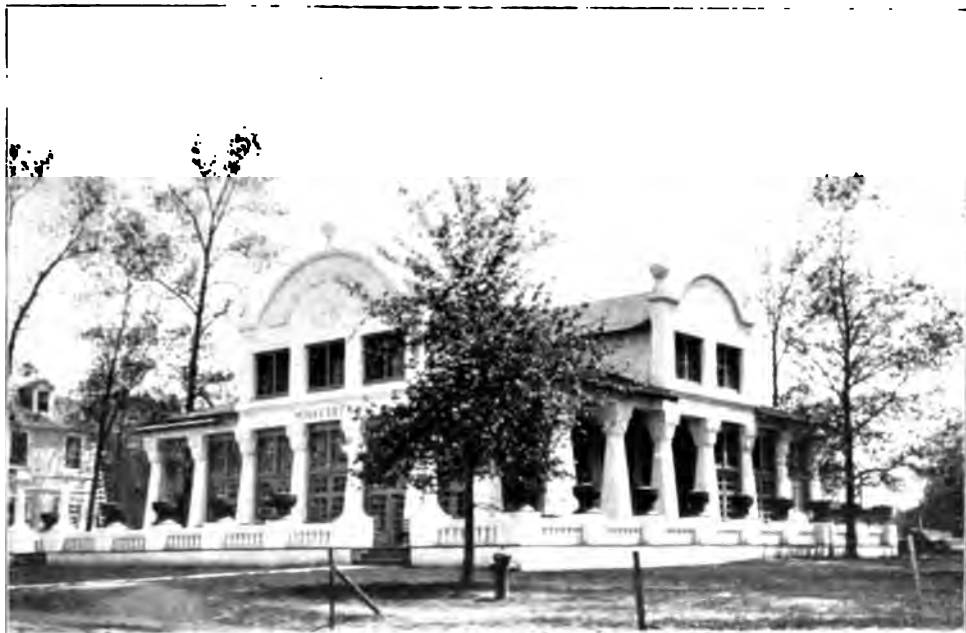
INDIANA BUILDING

Near the Inside Inn on Commonwealth and Colonial avenues, in the southeastern part of the grounds, Indiana has erected an up-to-date club-house, at a cost of nearly \$35,000. It covers an area 100x135 feet and is one of the handsomest and comeliest of a of the state buildings. It faces north with Rhode Island, New Jersey and Arkansas as neighbors.



KANSAS BUILDING.

At an expense of about \$30,000 the Sunflower State has erected one of the largest and prettiest pavilions on the grounds. It stands immediately south of the New York State Building, at the junction of Constitution and Commonwealth avenues. It covers an area of 85x128 feet—large enough to afford ample accommodations for the reception of all who may seek rest and shelter within its spacious walls.



MINNESOTA BUILDING.

A short distance southeast of the New York State Building, Minnesota has erected an imposing structure of the Greek Byzantine type. It is 92x85 feet, and cost about \$17,000. All of the furniture within the building was furnished by the mechanical schools of the state. Minnesotians in visiting the Exposition will find here every convenience for their comfort and enjoyment provided by the State Commissioners.



TEXAS BUILDING.

Visitors from the Lone Star State will find ample room to rest their tired limbs beneath this hospitable roof. The building is in construction an immense five-pointed star, surrounded by a dome 144 feet in height. There are ten walls and ten entrances, and the interior of the second floor rooms are constructed of native woods and marbles. It is 234 feet "long" and cost nearly \$46,000.



INDIAN TERRITORY

Opposite the great "Inside Inn," and just within the Cheateau avenue entrance to the Fair Grounds, stands the Indian Territory Building. It is two stories in height and cost about \$16,000. It covers an area of about 75x116 feet, and makes a delightful picture, surrounded as it is with large forest trees inviting rest and freedom. Visitors from the Territory can meet their friends and neighbors here from other States.



OHIO BUILDING.

Surrounded by gigantic forest trees of oak, beech and maple, affording inviting shade, the Buckeye State Building commands the attention of all visitors. Six huge columns mark the entrance of the main floor. The building covers an area 55x190 feet, and cost something over \$35,000. It stands a little to the south of the Kansas Building, and is surrounded on three sides by broad avenues just within the State Buildings' entrance.



WISCONSIN BUILDING.

Entirely different from the massive state buildings in the neighborhood, Wisconsin has erected at a cost of \$15,000 a unique building 50x92 feet in area. With its red gable roofs, amid green foliage, the picture formed is certainly a charming one. Semi-classic, but of the rural English domestic type, usually seen at expositions, visitors will find this an ideal, restful place.



CONNECTICUT BUILDING.

This is the reproduction of a twentieth century Connecticut home of wealth and refinement. Much of the material, especially the old woodwork, was taken from the recently demolished Sigourney mansion at Hartford and the Slater house at Norwich, Connecticut. It is 80x90 feet in area, and cost a little more than \$15,000. It faces Colonial Avenue and stands nearly opposite the Pennsylvania Building.



ALASKA BUILDING.

Alaska has a group of buildings, the main building measuring 50x100 feet, and cost about \$14,000. The total appropriation for exhibit purposes was \$50,000. It is located southwest of the Administration Building on the Olympian Way. The Alaskan exhibit includes a collection of furs, minerals, plants, wood and a relief map in colors.



UTAH BUILDING.

At a cost of a little more than \$6,000 the Utah Commission has erected a cozy building immediately south of the Mississippi Building. It is of modern style of architecture 50x50 feet, and affords ample accommodations for the comfort of all visitors from Utah who can meet here to talk over their experiences at the Exposition, and other things too for that matter. Its location is convenient and surroundings ideal.



ARIZONA BUILDING.

Immediately inside of the "State Building Entrance" Arizona has erected a cozy little pavilion, 44x26 feet, at an expense of about \$2,500. It is but one story in height and contains but three rooms. \$30,000 has been expended on the exhibit, representing Arizona's products. Though quite small when compared with some of the other state buildings, Arizonians will find it a pleasant meeting place when visiting the Exposition.



WASHINGTON BUILDING.

This unique structure is octagonal in plan, with eight gigantic timbers rising from the ground, meeting in an apex at the top. It contributes to a display of Washington's lumber resources, and from its 100-foot tower affords visitors an excellent view of the half hundred state buildings to the south and west. Its outside measurements are 75x115 feet, and cost a trifle more than \$10,500.



NEVADA BUILDING.

A little to the west of the Rhode Island State Building, and to the east of Art Hill, Nevada has erected a type of bungalow, with wide and well-shaded verandas on three sides. It covers an area of 45x55 feet in extent, and cost about \$8,000. People from Nevada will find here a cozy corner for that tired feeling one experiences after seeing the sights.



HOO-HOO BUILDING.

This is the official headquarters at the St. Louis Fair for every person directly or indirectly connected with the lumber interests. It is located between the Texas State Building and the German Pavilion, on one of the avenues leading from the Terrace of States to the Government Terrace. Friends of the lumbermen visiting the Fair are requested to register and avail themselves of the comforts of their commodious headquarters.



HOTEL "INSIDE INN."

Immediately south of the Plateau of States stands the huge Inn. With its 3,000 rooms, fully 6,500 people daily can find accommodations within its spacious walls. Note the huge forest trees surrounding the Inn, as well as the deep verandas, thus affording ample room for lounging and observation by its guests. It is three stories in height, built on the gridiron plan, so that each room has both air and light, overlooking the Plateau of States.



HOME IN MANILA.

The picture represents a home in the capital city of the Philippines. Just as homes in the United States depend upon the social and financial status of its owner, so they do in Manila. This dwelling represents the abode of a wealthy man, probably a Spaniard sent to Manila prior to its occupation by the United States.



PART OF THE OLD WALL IN THE CITY OF MANILA.

Over in the Philippine exhibit, on Arrow Head Lake, is shown a portion of the wall around the City of Manila. Some of the material around the gates was taken from the old wall and brought to this country and is shown in the above picture. This wall partially destroyed by Dewey's ships in the taking of the city six years ago.



NEW YORK TO THE NORTH POLE.

This unique structure stands on University Boulevard just west of the Transportation Palace in an open space now covered with shrubbery and flowers. Inside, the visitor is treated to a novel experience in being carried from the metropolis over land and sea, showing vast plains, extensive mountain ranges, great fields of snow and ice and huge icebergs hundreds of feet in height.



BATTLE ABBEY.

Battle Abbey is the largest cyclorama ever constructed, showing views and relics, not only of all the principal battles of the Republic, but the decisive battles of the world. It stands on the south side of the Pike, opposite the Scenic Railway and Naval Exhibition. It is well worthy of the time and expense spent in visiting the huge historical pile.



T. P. A. BUILDING.

At a cost of more than \$15,000 the members of the Travelers' Protective Association have erected in a most convenient location a building for the headquarters of members of the association and their friends. It stands just south of the U. S. Government Building and a little to the west of the Missouri Building. This will be one of the most popular spots on the grounds, remembering the faculty traveling men have for making friends.



LINCOLN MUSEUM

Next to the Illinois Building, and just across the avenue from the Japanese pavilion, the Lincoln Memorial Association has erected a substantial building in which is gathered many relics once owned by, or about which clusters memories of, the immortal Lincoln. Many of the articles on exhibition were loaned by citizens from all parts of the country while not a few came from the capitol at Springfield, and the libraries of Chicago.



ROBERT BURNS' COTTAGE.

Robert Burns, the Scotch poet, was born on the 25th of January, 1759, in a cottage two miles from Ayr, in Scotland. The cottage was by no means a pretentious affair, as you will see by the above picture which is a faithful reproduction of the original abode of the immortal bard.



SOUSA'S BAND STAND.

The great Sousa with his superb band of half a hundred musicians occupies a prominent place on the Plaza of St. Louis, near the Varied Industries Palace. There are a number of great band stands scattered among the great Palaces from which strains of music are constantly flowing.



VIEW DOWN ADMINISTRATION AVENUE FROM THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

In the immediate foreground on the right is seen the Belgium Building, next comes the Chinese Pavilion, then the British Building. On the left Austria's Building comes first followed by Sweden, then Holland. East of the Holland Building begins the first attraction being the Fire Fighters and the Galveston Flood.



ADMINISTRATION BOULEVARD.

Administration Boulevard, showing the Administration Building in the distance. On the left, with the large square tower, is the Belgium Pavilion; east of this is the Chinese Pavilion, and a corner of the British Building. Opposite the Belgium Pavilion is the Swedish Building and next to it is the Austrian Pavilion flying its national colors. The street immediately in the foreground is University Boulevard.



SYLVAN WAY.

Glimpse of Forest Park scenery with the Machinery Palace in the distance. This is a typical scene in Forest Park, which comprises 1,371 acres, not including the plateau where now stands the great palaces at the foot of the Cascade. Fully three-quarters of the park is hilly, almost mountainous, but covered with great forest trees and grassy slopes.



U. S. LIFE SAVING EXHIBIT.

Over near the Palace of Agriculture, not far from the great Ferris Wheel, the U. S. Government has had built a large lake and installed there a fully equipped life saving crew and apparatus. Performances take place several times a day and the sight is worth one's time and attention.



GERMANY'S RAILWAY EXHIBIT.

Aside from the beautiful pavilion erected by Germany on the hill east of the Cascades, this progressive country has installed a complete railway exhibit, showing many late inventions and improvements in railway construction and method of operation.



TWENTY TRAIN BORAX.

In olden times borax, or tincal as it was then called, was found only in Thibet. Later it was made from the boric acid found in Tuscany, Italy; but now most of the borax used in this country comes from Death Valley California, and in other parts of the great American desert. The above illustration shows a 20 mule team and wagons formerly used in the desert across the desert to be shipped to distant parts of the country.



VIEW ON THE PIKE.

This is the most cosmopolitan thoroughfare in the world. Denizens from all quarters of the globe come and go, attracting the visitor's attention by their quaint customs, peculiar speech and strange garb. The above scene represents one of the numerous tribes of Indians belonging to the many attractions of the Pike.



"THE PIKE," LOOKING WEST

From in front of the Scenic Railway on the right is seen the walls of the "Streets of Cairo" on the left is the Esquimau Village. The pillars down the center are used for a double purpose, in addition to carrying the electric light wires, they also contain a fire alarm box. An alarm from any box would bring to the spot seven or eight engines, many hose carts and a fire fighting force of fully 100 men.



CHURCH IN THE TYROLEAN ALPS.

This is a typical scene in the Tyrol. A trip through the Alps at the Fair is one of the most interesting, instructive, and at the same time exciting experiences one will have at the Fair. The "Alps" must be seen, or else your trip to St. Louis will have been in vain. The scenery is sublime, the ride through the mountains is grand, while the "slide" is exciting. The old Alpine church is only one of the many sights you encounter,



TYROLEAN ALPS AND THE STAGE WHERE THE PASSION PLAY IS BEING REPRODUCED

Many of the actors in this religious performance have been brought from their native Alps to participate in this great play that has made the little town of Oberammergau famous. Entrance to the train that starts you on a tour of the Alps from Salzburg, until you slide into the valley, is made at the opening in the center of the picture.



TOWN HALL IN THE TYROLEAN ALPS.

No attraction at the Fair deserves the attention of the visitor more than the "Alps." In this enclosure is shown a quaint old Swiss-Alpine church, a Town hall near Salzburg, and the reproduction of the Passion Play, which has been seen and approved by tens of thousands of ministers here and abroad. A tour of the Alps by tram cars must be taken before one can really say "he saw the Fair."



IRELAND AND THE IRISH VILLAGE

An Irish jaunting car traverses the famous "Rocky Road to Dublin." Here is also shown Blarney Castle, Carmac's Chapel, the Old Irish Parliament House, St. Lawrence's Gate, and many other famous landmarks of the "Old Sod." Restaurants and Gauchet-shops are found in the low pavilion to the right of the Gate.



Musical and Vocal Performances

This is, but another example of the variety of the largest attractions of the Pike. Parade of natives including men, women, camels and elephants, all garbly costumed, and each ying with the other in seeing who can make the most noise. It is difficult to believe that even these strange people regard the noise they make as music.



RAIAH AT MYSTERIOUS ASIA EXHIBIT.

This is another Pike view in front of mysterious Asia. The camels and their fair riders are just emerging from the area just outside of the Oriental Theatre. They are coming out onto the Pike as an advertisement of the show within; each camel is led by a native groom.



MYSTERIOUS ASIA—ON THE PIKE.

The Domes and minarets of the Taj Mahal, dominate the buildings of Ceylon, Persia, Burma and Hindustan. Among the mystifying devices, wild beasts: lions, tigers, bears, real and untamed, roam at large in their native fastnesses, with apparently nothing between them and the spectator. There is no danger, however, as the device works perfectly, and has the approval of the management of the Fair.



STREET SCENE IN THE STREETS OF CAIRO.

This represents a group of Egyptians posing for this publication. There are several hundred of these people from the land of the pyramids and sphynx. Camels, donkeys, elephants, men and women, all live together on a common footing. It is doubtful if one considers himself superior to the other. They are a happy and contented lot, and seem to enjoy the never-ending interest taken in them by a curious public.



ELEPHANTS AT ASIA ON THE PIKE.

Very much might be said for and against "the Pike" or the Midway as it was called at Chicago in 1893. The Pike is one and a half miles long, with forty attractions costing \$5,500,000 where all creeds and customs as well as animals may be found. Six thousand nondescript characters have stepped from the pages of history and fiction to salute you *The Pike* with all of its orientals, with here and there a touch of wild west flavor.



MYSTERIOUS ASIA.

By paying a small fee visitors are given a ride on the backs of camels in many oriental shows on the Pike. The above scene is on the Pike. A parade is passing of Mysterious Asia. Camels and elephants, on which are riding pretty girls and men all gaily costumed in native dress.



SPANISH GYPSIES ON THE PIKE.

No Exposition would be complete without the gypsy and the St. Louis Fair has its quota from all the world. The above picture shows a group of Spanish Gypsies on *the* *they are always objects of interest because of their quaint costumes, peculiar of the careless, shuttling gait they assume in going to and from their encampment.*



UNDER AND OVER THE SEA.

Under and Over the Sea is another Pike attraction of unusual interest, judging from the vast crowds that daily explore its mysterious depths and soaring heights. All of the deep sea wonders, and many other wonders too, for that matter, not known to the dwellers beneath the roaring billows, are shown in this submarine trip to Paris and aerial return via London, New York and Washington, is one of the most fascinating attractions of the Fair.



SPANISH GYPSIES ON THE PIKE.

No Exposition would be complete without the gypsy and the St. Louis Fair has its full quota from all the world. The above picture shows a group of Spanish Gypsies on the Pike; they are always objects of interest because of their quaint costumes, peculiar *lingo* and the careless, shuffling gait they assume in going to and from their encampment.



SPANISH GYPSIES IN THE STREETS OF SEVILLE.

The Pike and boulevards throng with Oriental, Europeans and people from all parts of the world, including Gypsies, among whom the Spanish Gypsies are the most interesting, because of their picturesque costume and peculiar language, which, unlike other languages, changes as they migrate among their kind of other countries.



POLAR BEARS AT HAGENBECKS.

Among the many exhibits on the Pike, Hagenbecks is always sure of a crowd. Animals, especially wild animals, are always interesting, and Hagenbeck has almost every animal known to man. The cage of Polar Bears always attracts attention. They are said to be the best trained bears in the world. You should see them in the arena training with the lions, elephants and tigers.



THE LION'S DEN AT HAGENBECKS.
Hagenbeck's lions are famous for their size and docility as well as for the absolute control they are under. Performances are held hourly during the day and evening in the huge caged arena. Their keeper enters followed by half a dozen full grown lions as many bears, tigers, dogs, elephants, leopards, etc. They make a happy family.



HAGENBECK'S TRAINED ANIMALS.

Hagenbeck's trained Animals showing the wonderful intelligence possessed by a number of educated cranes. No visitor to the Fair should fail to visit Hagenbecks on the Pike, and after inspecting the largest collection of wild animals in the world "take in" the performance held in the great amphitheatre, where lions, tigers, bears, elephants, seals, dogs, monkeys, etc., are seen performing together.



FEEDING THE BEAR.

This is one of the new arrivals at Hagenbecks and the pet of the aggregation. In the picture is seen Mr. Williams, the manager, taking his turn in feeding the baby bear from bottle. Its mother is not dead; this is one of the ways of accustoming wild animals to their keepers.



HUNTING IN THE OZARKS.

This is merely a huge shooting gallery. Iron images of every variety of bird and animal found in the Ozark country of Missouri and Arkansas mounted on constantly moving wires glide in and out among the rocks, trees and across water to test the skill of *marksmen*.



HAGENBECK'S WILD ANIMAL ARINA

This is a view in the Amphitheatre at Hagenbeck's wild animal show on the Pike. It is in this semi-spherical cage that the public performances are given. In no other organization than Hagenbeck's do lions, tigers, leopards, bears, elephants, seals, and dogs perform together, and notwithstanding the hatred they usually bear for each other, they are quiet and obedient here.



FAIR JAPAN.

In addition to Japan's national pavilion and exhibit, adjoining Jerusalem and Morocco west of the Cascade Gardens, there is also a unique pavilion on the Pike with cozy tea gardens, small lagoons and bridges within and a large restaurant known as "Fair Japan Restaurant and Roof Garden."



TEMPLE OF MIRTH.

This Pike attraction is located opposite Hagenbecks and Fair Japan and just west of mysterious Asia. Almost every device known to man that has been successful in creating merriment is found in this show. Mirrors that distort the human body confront the visitor, turn which way he will; looking one direction you seem to weigh 300 pounds, another less than 100, or a tall man is made short and a short man made tall.



OLD ST. LOUIS ARENA.

Immediately east of "Creation" on the north side of "The Pike" early days in St. Louis is typified by "Old St. Louis Arena." Within the walls of this attraction as well as on "The Pike" in front a number of trained horses perform numerous tricks to the evident *satisfaction of the thousands that constantly pass in and out in "doing" "The Pike."*



ON THE PIKE IN FRONT OF OLD ST. LOUIS ARENA.

Wonderful intelligence is shown by the horses on exhibition at the old Arena on the Pike. In this picture the horse is made to do many marvellous tricks too numerous to enumerate. The exhibit is now complete though not quite so when this picture was taken.



CREATION.

This is one of the most costly exhibits or rather attractions on the Pike. It stands at the north side and just west of "Old St. Louis," about midway the length of the Pike from the "Tyrolean Alps" to the "Galveston Flood." It carries the visitor back to the beginning of time in a grotesque craft encircling the thousand foot dome, showing the *wonderful progress* man has made in all things—invention, discovery, etc.



DEEP SEA DIVERS AND GREAT SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

In the exhibit to the left is shown the deep sea divers at work among the wreckage of a sinking vessel. The weight of the paraphernalia worn by these divers is said to be 600 lbs. In the Trans-Siberian Railway—as the nearest route in the space of five miles.



THE PIKE.

The Pike, with Constantinople on the left and the streets of Cairo on the right in the immediate foreground, is here shown. The Pike, or the midway, as it was called at the Columbian Exposition 10 years ago, is almost a mile in length. To the west of the midway, walking west, and returning on the opposite side of the midway, their customs, habits and speech of almost



CAMELS IN THE STREETS OF CAIRO.

This is a typical scene in "Cairo." The camels in this picture are all saddled and ready to be mounted by visitors who wish the novelty of riding on a camel while seeing the "Streets of Cairo." They are the most patient animals living; they will lie all day in the sun without rising unless bidden to do so by their keeper.



IN THE STREETS OF CAIRO.
This is but another scene in the Streets of Cairo. It is a typical scene, with camels and their native attendants, narrow, crooked streets, paved with brick, asphalt or not paved at all, according to the location in which one finds himself.



IN THE STREETS OF CAIRO.

This is not a priest, only a "camel man," soliciting business. He is asking visitors if they do not want to ride a camel for 10 cents. Note the elaborate decorations on the camel and the sleepy indifference he assumes. A large mattress is provided for each camel to lie upon.



THE MAGIC WHIRLPOOL.

This is a scene on the north side of the Pike, east of the naval exhibit. It is but one of the many interesting illusions to which the visitor is introduced in a tour of the Pike. The Cliff Dwellers are seen on the left, while opposite is the famous Streets of Cairo. The *Scenic Railway* is shown in the background.



ON THE PIKE IN FRONT OF THE STREETS OF CAIRO

This is a typical scene on the Pike. The crowds only are missing to give life to the scene. Camels gaily adorned with rich embroideries from the Nile country; dark skinned natives of Cairo and Alexandria come and go along the Pike and in and out of the streets of Cairo—they are always moving, always busy doing something.



SCENIC RAILWAY.

Scenic Railway, near the head of the Pike on the west, is found one of the most popular attractions of the entire Fair. The visitor is treated to a three mile tour of underground sight-seeing, whose ups and downs are certainly exciting enough for the most strenuous. It is the largest "Scenic railway," while the Chutes are the highest in the world.



NAVAL EXHIBIT.

Naval Exhibit showing a half dozen or more miniature U. S. men-of-war as they are about to begin their maneuvers. The grand stand is crowded with expectant visitors with the national colors waving in profusion amid patriotic strains from the marine band. These vessels, while quite small, are exact reproductions of some of Uncle Sam's greatest battle-ships, and the engagement, though sham, has all of the interest of a genuine sea battle.



NEW EXHIBIT

In the distance and to the right are seen great fortresses, which, during the maneuvers are stormed with as much enthusiasm as though it was not a sham engagement. "Performances" are constantly going on, so that visitors may remain as long as they choose, and hundreds come and go from morning until late at night.



BATTLE OF SANTIAGO

The great naval engagement at Santiago a half dozen years ago between the Spanish and the Americans is here faithfully reproduced. It was in the original naval battle that Admiral Schley won great renown in his great victory over his Spanish antagonist Admiral Cervera. The scene is reproduced at the Naval Exhibit on the Pike.



AT THE NAVAL EXHIBIT.

This is a typical view of the Naval Exhibit with man of war under full speed. A dozen or more miniature men of war, fully manned and equipped for a regular sham battle, go through the maneuvers hourly. The Battle of Manila, Battle of Santiago and other notable engagements are faithfully reproduced at the Exhibit located at the extreme west end of the Pike.



Galveston Flood

This unique attraction marks the extreme west end of the Pike, just as the Irish village ends the Pike on the east. To the right is seen a corner of the naval exhibit, and on the left is Battle Abbey. The Galveston Flood, as its name implies, is a reproduction of that awful catastrophe of three years ago, in which many thousands of lives were lost.



PIKE SCENE IN FRONT OF THE CLIFF DWELLERS.

This view was taken before the opening of the Exposition and shows the building in course of erection. The Indians seen in the picture are descendants of the Cliff dwellers who live among the Pueblos and Zunis in the canyons of Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. To the left of this picture is seen the Scenic Railway Building, while adjoining *on the east, is the Magic Whirlpool.* It is one of the most interesting attr



"JIM KEY" ON THE PIKE.

The feats of this intelligent horse are certainly marvelous. When one witnesses the performances of this animal, he is not surprised that the horse is so faithful, which has earned for him the sobriquet, "man's most faithful friend." Performances are constantly going on so that visitors are not compelled to wait for an audience, for the arena is constantly filled with interested spectators, all anxious to see "Jim" perform.



INDIANS AT THE FAIR.

Representatives of every tribe of Indians found in the Western Hemisphere are to be found at the Fair. The Indians shown in this picture are on their way from the reservation in the Western part of the Fair grounds to the government warehouse for supplies. Being wards of the government they are fed and clothed by Uncle Sam through the Department of the Interior and Office of Indian Affairs.



PATROL IN FRONT OF THE UNITED STATES FISHERIES BUILDING.
Just south of the west end of the U. S. Government Building stands the Fisheries Building, which, like most of the Government buildings, is constantly patrolled by one of the "boys in blue." To the north of the Fisheries Building are located the U. S. Guns, showing all of the latest patterns in rapid fire arms and their mountings.



CYLONESE CATAMARRAN.

The lake here shown is the west end of the U. S. Life Saving Exhibit and this building to the right is the N. E. corner of the Palace of Agriculture. The "boat" shown is a type universally used in Ceylon. Note the out rudder, which keeps the narrow craft *upright*. The city boundary line runs between the boat and its out rudder.



INDIAN TEPEES.

Nearly every tribe of Indians found within the territory of the U. S. is represented within the Indian reservation in the western part of the Fair grounds. This picture shows the manner in which they live. They are cared for by the general Government and will be returned to their respective reservations at the close of the Fair.





INTERIOR VIEW OF SHUTTLE TRAIN.

Every fifteen minutes trains run from the Union Station to the Lindell Boulevard entrance of the Fair Grounds. These trains alone have a capacity of carrying 30,000 passengers an hour each way. The trains enter Forest Park from the east, passing within view of the most costly residences in St. Louis, stopping at the Plaza of St. Louis.





VISITORS AT THE U. S. BIRD EXHIBIT.

In the center of this huge bird-cage 75x300 by 70 feet in height, is a wire mesh tunnel, through which visitors can pass to view the various species of birds on either side. It is a remarkable fact that during the spring and summer birds built their nests in the bushes and trees from twigs and straw thrown in by attendants.



U. S. BIRD EXHIBIT.

Just south of the U. S. Fisheries and Government Buildings is found the huge U. S. Bird Exhibit, housing every variety of winged creature found within the territory of the United States. It is 60 feet in height by about 300 feet long and 75 feet wide, with miniature lakes, lagoons and streams, thus furnishing a constant fresh water. There is a passageway of wire lengthwise through the exhibit.



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ON THE AVENUE WITH THE TYROLEAN ALPS IN THE BACKGROUND.
This scene was taken just before the Fair opened and shows a gang of colored workmen returning to work after a strike settlement. They are walking north toward the U. S. War Field Hospital and Marine Corps buildings where they had been engaged in *grading the streets and laying tracks* east of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Buildings.



IGORROTE WOMEN WEAVING

This picture illustrates the manner in which the native women of the Igorrotes weave cloth. They seat themselves on the ground or bamboo poles after the manner of the Park. The women in this picture are of the Igorrote tribes, of which there are more than a hundred within the encampment. They did not first take to the wearing of the garments of civilization, but now they are adopting many of the latest styles in dress.



THATCHING A HOUSE IN THE PHILIPPINE RESERVATION.

Filipino scouts thatching a native house within the Philippine encampment. Roofs so constructed are absolutely impervious to rain and lasts fully as long as pine shingles and deflects the heat of the tropical sun as no shingle would. This work is constantly going on within the grounds and cannot fail to attract the attention of all visitors.



L. Q. 1930. Cairo, Egypt. Like
 standing in front of the streets of Cairo, opposite the Chinese vil-
 lage, is the smiling countenance of a little Esquimaux girl in native
 costume. It is very interesting to note the seeming satisfaction these
 northern dwellers take in being transplanted from the frozen north to the
 torrid zone. Accustomed to weather below zero nine months in



AN IGORROTE AT THE BATH.

Visitors at the Philippine encampment may expect to be treated to almost any kind of an exhibition from building shacks to eating roast dog. The Igorrote quarters are in the extreme south-west corner of the Philippine enclosure, which is located immediately *west of the Agricultural Building*. This Philippine is making his daily toilet.



NATIVE HOUSES.

In this picture is shown several natives from the Island of the Archipelago in the act of constructing a typical Pang river house. Native houses are built of bamboo required in the construction of this modest dwelling is obtained from the forest in which they go about their work. All of the material used in the building of the Philippine encampment, was brought from the Islands by the U. S. Expedition.



IGORROTES CONSTRUCTING A DWELLING.

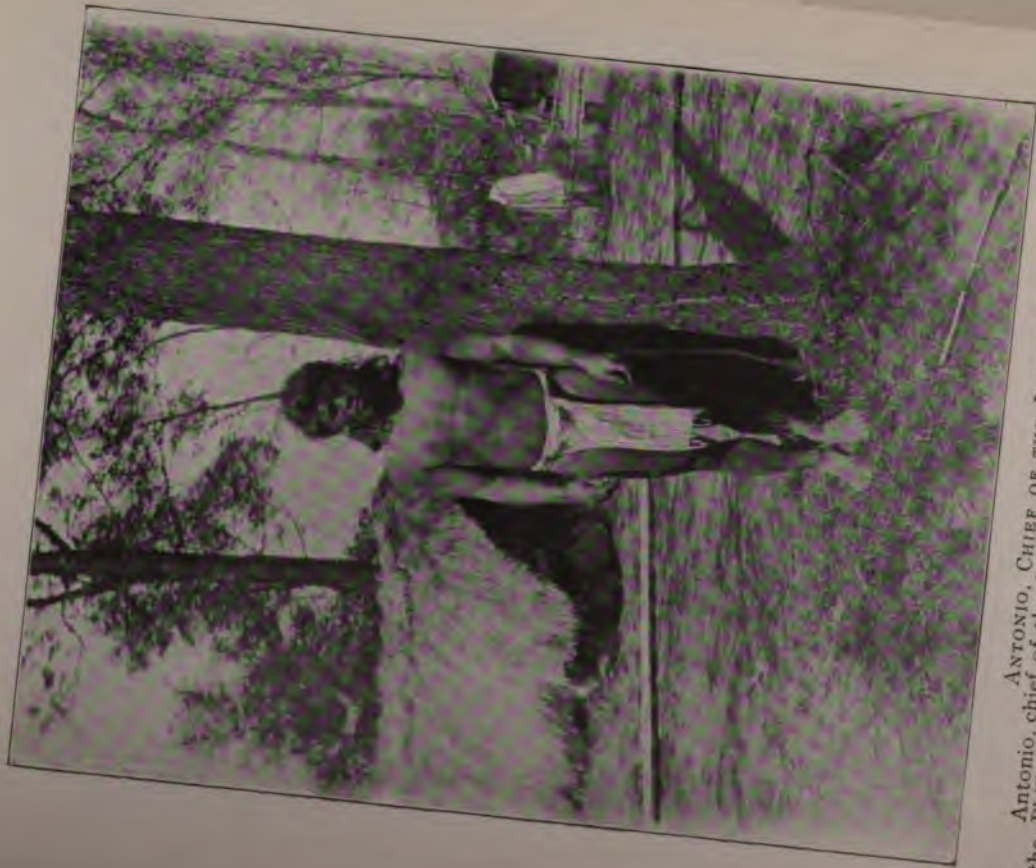
Igorrotes at work constructing their shacks or dwellings in the southwestern portions of the Philippine Encampment. Note the fact that the dwellings of the Igorrotes or Filipinos are built on posts or pillars. Habit has accustomed them to do this, because these tribes come from the lowlands of the south, where overflows are frequent. In this picture they are using sawed timbers provided by the Exposition management.



IGORROTES CONSTRUCTING THEIR Dwellings. (1904). (Public Domain) Reserve 3. The above picture shows a view of the natives of the United States, who were at the World's Fair grounds at St. Louis. This picture was taken after the fair had been opened, but the management insisted upon the adoption of a more genteel and civilized apparel, so that today shirts and trousers, or a sarong and dhoti, or a sarong and dhoti, are worn.



LOOKING SOUTHWARD, ARCHITECT WHO DESIGNED
THE PHILIPPINE ENCAMPMENT.
Wards from every island of the Archipelago, including Igorrotes,
Moros, Negritos, Filipinos and all of the savage tribes are found here, of
which the above is a fair specimen



ANTONIO, CHIEF OF THE IGORROTES,
the Philippine Reservation. He appeared in his "house" on
finally induced Antonio to visit America. His coming made it easier to
obtain a large number of his tribe to accompany him.



NEGRITO MAIDENS.

There seems to be little difference between the various native tribes of the Philippines, yet great difference exists, more so than between residents of the different states of the Union. The Filipino maiden of Manila is proud and not much less attractive than a Spanish maiden born in the Archipelago. These are Negrito bells, and are in no wise related to the Filipino of Manila.



MOSQUE OF OMAR.

In the center of the City of Jerusalem, with its narrow, crooked streets, leading in all directions, is the Mosque of Omar. Within the building, and directly under the **great** dome, nearly 150 feet in height, is a reproduction of the Holy Rock, or rock on which **Abraham** made ready to offer Isaac as a sacrifice. The interior of this great dome is **done** colored mosaic.



"DAVE FRANCIS" AND HIS MOTHER IN THE STREETS OF THE HOLY CITY.

There are many interesting sights in the City of Jerusalem, but the visitor lingers longest on the street David, which is in the highest part of the quaint city not far from the Mosque. Camels and donkeys from the Orient throng the street day and night. The above picture shows a young donkey born last May and christened "Dave Francis" in honor of the Hon. David Roland Francis.



STREET BOOTH IN "JERUSALEM."

This is but one of fully one hundred booths at which wares made in Jerusalem can be bought. The tall man at the right, as shown in the picture, is a native and resident of Jerusalem, and is engaged in commercial pursuits in the Holy City. The above booth is on David street, near the Mosque, and is well patronized, because of the known genuineness of the articles offered for sale



JAFFA GATE IN THE CITY OF JERUSALEM

In former times the name was called Lada or Joppa. In recent years a railroad has been constructed from Joppa on the sea coast to Jerusalem, and it is just without this gate on the western edge of the city that the Jaffa-Jerusalem road constructed the first railway station in all Palestine.



FLOWERS FOR SALE

This is a street scene in the Jerusalem Exhibit. I think the man to the left in the picture is a customer and has persuaded the girls to let him pose with them for this picture. The girls, at least one of them, came from Jerusalem, one being the wife of one of the managers.



DONKEYS IN THE CITY OF JERUSALEM.

The smaller of the two animals shown in this picture was born within the walls of the city, and was christened "Dave Francis," in honor of the president of the Exposition Company. The building in the rear is the old Roman Barracks, where Caesar and other Roman Emperors imprisoned hundreds of thousands of Jews when Jerusalem was a Roman province.



FLOWER GIRLS IN THE STREETS OF THE HOLY CITY.

These girls are selling flowers for the benefit of the hospitals and other charities of the city of Jerusalem. They are on their way to the Mosque, where they do not fail to dispose of their entire stock. Visitors to Jerusalem must not fail to visit the *Diorama*, showing the Mount of Olives, the Garden of Gethsemane, Valley of Kedron, Church of the Ascension and the Dead Sea.



SCENE IN THE STREETS OF THE HOLY CITY.

This is a typical scene in Jerusalem. In the distance is seen the spire of the Mosque of Omar, far down the street which is called David. Midway stands the old Roman Barracks, while along the streets are gaily dressed natives of both sexes engaged in "driving a bargain" or begging alms; in reality the latter is not permitted at the Exposition.



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